

## Wedding Gifts and Birthday Presents...

A Finer or Better Selection  
Could Not Be Desired

They include the very latest and new-  
est designs in

Gold Jewelry  
Watches  
Finger Rings  
Onyx Marble and Gilt Clocks  
Sterling Silver Tableware  
Silver Plated Ware  
Silver Dressing Sets  
Artistic Cut Glass  
Sterling Silver Novelties  
Ladies' Pocketbooks  
Japanese Ware and  
Brio-a-Brac

Our line is very complete and our  
prices extremely low. We can suit you  
if you only want to spend \$1 or \$500.

Call and See Our  
New Goods

Orders taken for Wedding Stationery  
and Calling Cards. A complete line of  
the latest samples.

# Leys

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN  
OWSLEY BLOCK BUTTE, MONT.

## Don't Buy a Boy

An ill-fitting suit, as it  
will take all the sun-  
shine out of his young  
life. You can make his  
little heart glad by get-  
ting his outfit from us.  
Mothers will find our  
stock of Boys' Clothing  
composed of garments  
that will resist the big-  
gest strain—will stand  
a great deal of rough  
usage.

We carry  
the best se-  
lected line  
in these  
goods; goods  
to satisfy the  
most fastid-  
ious taste and  
at prices to  
accommodate  
every purse.

Strong Suits with 2 pairs Pants  
and Cap at.....\$3.75  
Nobly Little Middy Suits, fancy  
braids, at.....\$5.00  
Fine Worsteds Suits for Dress  
wear, at.....\$7.50

One Chance Free with every  
\$1.00 Purchase for a Schol-  
arship at the Business Col-  
lege.

# GANS & KLEIN

BUTTE

## POLES IN A BLOODY RIOT

The Hazelton Troubles Stirred  
Up the Bad Blood.

## MEN FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS

Nine Were Killed and Many More  
Wounded—Several Hundred Poland-  
ers in a Fierce Battle—The Riot  
Was Kept Up Till Morning.

Girardville, Pa., Sept. 27.—At least  
nine men received fatal injuries and  
possibly two score others were more or  
less seriously wounded in a bloody riot  
which broke out last night and early this  
morning. The riot was the outcome of  
a quarrel over the Hazelton troubles.  
Thirty-six men are known to have been  
wounded, and about 50 more are being  
suffered by their friends, who fear that  
they will be sent to jail.

Twelve of the ringleaders were  
brought before Justice Elias Kissinger  
and 10 before Justice H. B. Johnson.  
All were charged with assault with in-  
tention to kill, housebreaking and rioting,  
and were held in heavy bail for court.

Many warrants have been issued but  
have not been served as yet.

Dr. Charles Schlessman attended to  
22 of the wounded, nine of whom he  
says will die. Drs. William Monaghan  
and James Donohue attended to 14 oth-  
ers, and how many the other physi-  
cians cared for is not known. Three  
other men have been reported dead, but  
this cannot be verified.

Several hundred Poles boarded at  
William Cullacabue's hotel on Sec-  
ond street. Joseph Cavendish is pro-  
prietor of the hotel at the east end of  
town, where several hundred more Po-  
landers make their headquarters. Bad  
blood has existed between them for a  
long time and the recent strike troubles  
at Hazelton embittered them still more.  
Last night matters came to a crisis.  
Cullacabue, it is charged, and his fol-  
lowers to the number of several hun-  
dred, armed with guns, revolvers,  
knives, axes and clubs, marched to  
Cavendish's hotel, where several hun-  
dred of their enemies were celebrating  
gay day.

The Cavendish men ascertained that  
their foes were marching upon them,  
and, armed themselves accordingly,  
awaited their arrival. After a demon-  
strative march the Cullacabue gang ar-  
rived and immediately stormed the  
building. Then a bloody battle en-  
sued. The men fought like demons,  
the shooting was fast and furious;  
axes, knives, clubs and other weapons  
were used with deadly effect. The bat-  
tle lasted almost an hour, when the  
Cullacabue gang were routed, leaving  
their wounded behind. Everything in  
the house was smashed and the floors  
were strewn with wounded men. The  
walls were bespattered with blood and  
shreds of human flesh.

After the rioters had returned to their  
headquarters the Cavendish gang ar-  
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INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE.  
Western Railway Lines Agree to Adopt  
the New System.  
Chicago, Sept. 27.—At the meeting of  
the Eastern committee of the Western  
lines it was agreed that commencing  
Nov. 1, 1897, the Western lines for the  
territory not covered by the Western  
lines mileage bureau would in addition  
to the present forms of 1,000 and 2,000  
mile tickets now on sale, place in effect  
the so-called interchangeable mileage  
credit system, which is to be inter-  
changeable between all of the lines.  
The credit system consists of a mileage  
credit permit which will be issued  
through station agents to any one who  
desires to travel himself or his family.  
Upon presentation of this permit by the  
holder and the purchase of regular one-way  
tickets between points in the territory  
covered by the interchangeable mileage  
lines to the extent of 2,000 miles, the  
holder becomes entitled to a reduction of  
the difference in the amount paid  
for the tickets and the mileage credit.  
This arrangement was done by all  
lines in Eastern committee territory,  
representatives of the Western Passenger  
and Freight Association, including Chicago  
Great Western, Wisconsin Central and  
Minneapolis & St. Louis. This method  
of handling the interchangeable mileage  
is that devised by General Passenger  
Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island road.

## COLONIZATION PLAN.

Railroads and Land Syndicates Are Help-  
ing Out the Social Democracy.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27.—In an inter-  
view today at Olympia with a Post In-  
telligence correspondent, Governor Rogers  
gave his views as to the proposed  
Debs colonization plan for this state. Gov-  
ernor Rogers said: "I know nothing  
whatever of the Social Democracy col-  
onization beyond what I have seen out-  
lined in the newspapers and a letter I  
have received from Cyrus Field Willard,  
notifying me that a committee would  
soon visit this state."

"I am not altogether in harmony with  
the ideas of the Social Democracy in  
their colonization scheme. There is nei-  
ther money nor land that can be donated  
by the state to the proposed colony, ex-  
cept, of course, as any man has the  
privilege of using his homestead rights.  
However, I have actual knowledge that  
some of the railroads have offered the  
proponents of the colony money and as-  
sistance to induce them to settle in  
Washington also, that special in-  
ducements have been held out to the col-  
onists by eastern Washington land syn-  
dicates. Should the pioneers sent out by  
the colony be men willing to work hard  
and accept the conditions of the scheme,  
it would be productive of good to the state in de-  
veloping its resources, and adding to its  
farms and commercial enterprises."

## YELLOW FEVER.

More New Cases, but the Death Rate Has  
Decreased.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—Warmer  
weather in the past two or three days  
has had the effect of increasing to some  
extent the number of new cases of the  
prevailing type of yellow fever, but  
it has equally had the effect of reduc-  
ing down the death rate. There were  
23 cases on Saturday, 17 yesterday,

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## EXPLAINED THE POTASH

Charles States It Was Bought to  
Make Soap.

## TO CLEAN UP THE FACTORY

Luetger's Partner Said He Suggested  
the Purchase Himself—Also Explains  
Why the Door Was Barred.  
Nothing to Cross-Examine.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The leading event  
of the day in the trial of A. L. Luetger  
was the examination of William  
Charles, Luetger's business partner.  
He explained why, as he claimed, the  
caustic potash in which the body of  
Mrs. Luetger is alleged to have been  
dissolved, was bought. According to  
Charles' story the potash was pur-  
chased as the principal ingredient of a  
quantity of soft soap, to be used in  
cleaning up the big factory preparatory  
to its sale to Eugene Vincent. The  
witness said he suggested this method  
of putting the factory in shape himself,  
and that Luetger, acting upon the  
suggestion, ordered a barrel of caustic  
potash sent to the factory in a series  
of boxes and barrels, which were put in  
against the door. The barricaade of the  
door was unintentional, he said. Charles  
said that besides the caustic potash  
two or three barrels of tallow, a quan-  
tity of grease and some chipped bone,  
which was to be used in making the  
soft soap, was delivered at the factory.

He said that he aided Odorovsky and  
Levatsky, the two laborers employed  
in the factory, to place some of the  
stuff in the middle vat. He also saw  
Frank Blak in the factory at the time.  
The caustic potash was put in the vat  
and Luetger said he would see to turn-  
ing on the steam and boiling the stuff.  
Charles said he met Luetger in a sa-  
loon opposite the factory on the evening  
of the night Mrs. Luetger disappeared,  
and Luetger said he was going over to  
the factory to turn on the steam. At 9  
o'clock the same night Charles said he  
went to the basement of the factory  
and found Luetger there and the steam  
turned on. The mixture boiled  
over once or twice and splashed upon  
the floor, he said. The following day  
he visited the factory basement and  
saw the mixture in the vat. The tal-  
low was in one portion of the vat and  
the grease or tallow had collected in  
another part of the vat by itself. Luet-  
ger again turned on steam in the mix-  
ture, the witness said.

On cross-examination by State's At-  
torney Deane, Charles denied that he  
had doctored the books of the concern  
so as to show a yearly profit of \$30,000.  
This line of cross-examination was ob-  
jected to by the defense, but the court  
permitted it for a time, the case being  
a complete denial by Charles. He ac-  
knowledgeed it was he who introduced  
the caustic potash into the vat, and  
promised Davy to Luetger, but he said  
he was deceived by the man as well as  
Luetger.

Frank Dittler told of seeing Mrs.  
Luetger wringing her hands on one  
occasion. It was during the latter part  
of April, and the witness declared that  
Mrs. Luetger said the business was  
broken up and everything was gone  
and that she was going away also.  
Later the witness said Mrs. Luetger  
promised to attend the wedding of his  
daughter in June and make the pros-  
pective bride a present.

At the close of the afternoon session  
of court, ex-Judge Vincent and At-  
torney Phalen were much pleased over  
the evidence of Witness Charles.

"He told a pretty fair story," ac-  
knowledgeed Assistant State's Attorney  
McKean at the close of the trial. "It  
was one of those stories upon which  
there is nothing left to cross-examine.  
First, he sought the opportunity. He  
says he was in the basement of the fac-  
tory that night and Luetger began to  
make soap. He and Luetger are the  
only ones who really knew the real ob-  
ject for which that caustic potash was  
brought. They are not going to tell an-  
other story than the one told by  
Charles. So what is the use to cross-  
examine at length on that point? But  
we have some other evidence upon which  
there is nothing left to cross-examine.  
Charles' evidence when it is sub-  
mitted."

No criminal trial that has been held  
in Cook county has excited so much  
interest as the present case. The be-  
ginning of the sixth week of the trial  
to-day brought to the court room a  
larger and more heterogeneous crowd  
than usual. State's Attorney Deane  
expressed the belief to-day that at least  
three and possibly four weeks more  
would be required to complete the  
presentation of the case.

Mary Simmering, the servant girl,  
whose cross-examination was in progress  
Saturday, was recalled. She ap-  
peared composed and defiant and it was  
evident she had made up her mind to  
control her feelings and not permit the  
state's attorney to confuse her. Greatly  
to her surprise and apparent relief, As-  
sistant State's Attorney McKean asked  
the questions and did not keep her on  
the witness stand long.

"Did you not meet before the grand  
jury that Mrs. Luetger was a good and  
kind mother?" asked McKean.

"I did," confessed the witness.  
"Now you say you beat her children  
and was cross to them?"

"When I went to the grand jury to  
testify Inspector Shaack was there. He  
told me if I did not say what I did he  
would punish me," said the witness.

The photograph which was identified  
by other witnesses was handed to the  
witness and she identified it. The pic-  
ture, which included Mrs. Luetger and  
her two children, was taken two years  
ago, the witness said. Several ques-  
tions of an impeachment character were  
asked and Mary Simmering was  
cused.

Jacob Meiler of Wheaton, Ill.,  
said that on May 1 he saw Mrs. Luetger  
at the depot in

## EXPLAINED THE POTASH

Charles States It Was Bought to  
Make Soap.

## TO CLEAN UP THE FACTORY